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# CONFIDENTIAL



## PROPOSED PROCEDURE FOR SECTION II-B

## STAGE I

The study of each subject, except where otherwise noted, will be prepared in two parts: the first part a statistical tabulation, "Estimated Production, Production Capacity, and Inventory, Soviet Bloc and Western Europe," and the second part a brief textual discussion of the statistics. The table will be organized under the headings as indicated on the following page.



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(Unit measure ESTIMATED PRODUCTION, PRODUCTION CAPACITY, AND INVENTORY SOVIET BLOC AND WESTERN EUROPE

2. Mid - 1954 rate Estimated annual production 1953 Mid-Estimated production Mid-1952 capacity 1951 Mid-1952 Estimated inventory End-1951 prod. World War annual Peak Est. annual production Mid-1952 rate production Estimated 1951 Inner Mongolia Total, Soviet Bloc Bountry

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Czechoslovakia
Germany, East
Hungary
Romania
Bulgaria
Albania
Communist Chin
North Korea
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Belgium
Denmark
Finland
France
Greege
Greege
Italy
Luxembourg
Norway
Portugal
Saar Czechoslovakia Switzerland Sweden Spain Saar

ESTIMATED PRODUCTION, PRODUCTION CAPACITY, AND INVENTORY SOLVET BLOC AND WESTERN EUROPE

(Unit measure)	anmal rete	Mid- 1954	3•
	Estimated annual production rate	-piM -piM 1953 1954	
	Estimated production capacity	Mid <b>-</b> 1952	
		1951	
	Estimated inventory	Mid- 1952	
	Peak annual prod.	World War	
	Est. annual production rate	o,	
	Estimated production	1951	edi
	untrv	•	Turkey West Germany West Germany West Berlin Yugoslavia Total, Western Europe GRAND TOTAL GRAND TOTAL
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The textual description will be organized under the following headings:

## 1. Production

Brief outline of the production trend during 1951 and first half of 1952, with explanatory notes, including degree of reliability of the figures quoted in the accompanying statistical table. When pertinent to the subject, attention should also be given to a comparison of the varied types and qualities of specific end products in the present Soviet bloc countries and Western Europe.

No discussion is necessary concerning the column for peak World War II production. These figures are merely given as an indication of the magnitude of production of the various industries of the countries concerned when recently mobilized for maximum military output.

<u>Units</u>: Metric tons, except as follows: Electric power: KWH for production; KW for installed capacity. Machinery: Preferably units (by types): tons and values where useful and available.

Tires: Units.

Transportation: Units (by types where appropriate). Carrying capacity in ton/kilometers.

#### 2. Inventory

Brief discussion of the method of developing inventory figures, including degree of reliability.

### 3. Production Capacity

Discussion to include references to method of arriving at capacity figures for 1951 and mid-1952 shown in the accompanying table. It is realized that in many cases the basis for the capacity figures will not be known since they might be taken from official and private publications in which capacity figures are frequently given without explanation. In other cases, the only method available in obtaining a capacity figure is to use the year of peak production (or the month of peak production where it is maintainable) as an indication of maximum capacity. Only seldom is it possible to state whether the capacity is based on 24-hour working

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shift, 16-hour, or 8-hour. If possible, however, capacity figures should reflect the use of bottleneck facilities at maximum rate, i.e., 24-hour working shift and adequate supply of manpower, raw materials including fuel and power, and all intermediary component materials required in the manufacture of the end product. Quoted capacity figures given in the accompanying table should be indicated by an asterisk. Estimated capacity figures should be explained.

## 4. Estimated Annual Production Rates, Mid-1953, Mid-1954

Using the assumptions as a general guide to develop this section, discuss the factors which are likely to govern production rates as compared with mid-52 capacity, such as: availability of raw materials (domestic and imported), fuel, labor, transport, storage; also scientific, technical, managerial, administrative, and political limitations. On the other hand, consider possibilities of expansion of bottleneck facilities and specify what would be required for such expansion. An effort should be made to determine the extent to which raw material resources and manpower in the present Soviet bloc and Western Europe could be made to complement each other. These and other limiting ractors which may be considered would form the basis for the production estimates shown in the accompanying table.

### STAGE II

In Stage II of the project, the sector analyses will be coordinated and inconsistencies between the various sectors eliminated so far as possible. An allowance will then be made for minimum requirements for the maintenance of the basic economy. (The estimate of minimum civilian requirements will be guided by experience in World War II and postwar experience in the Satellite countries). The residual will represent Western Europe's net contribution to the Soviet economic potential for war.

The results of Stage II will be submitted to the sector analysts for comment.

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